UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/594,102	06/14/2000	Paul Andrew Moskowitz	YOR9-2000-0273(1963-4981)	7712

28062 7590 10/10/2003

BUCKLEY, MASCHOFF, TALWALKAR, & ALLISON
5 ELM STREET
NEW CANAAN, CT 06840

EXAMINER	
LE, DANH C	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2683	9

DATE MAILED: 10/10/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/594,102	MOSKOWITZ ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	DANH C LE	2683	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *16 April 2003* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-37* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-37* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claims 1-10, 13-27,29-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Hofmann (US 6,418,372).

As to claim 1, Hofmann teaches a method for providing directions (figure 2A, 2B) comprising:

receiving information identifying a current location of a communication device having short range wireless communication capability (col.3, line 53-col.4, line 38); and

identifying a direction of movement to be communicated to the communication device to direct it towards a destination (col.3, line 53-col.4, line 38).

As to claim 2, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the direction of movement is transmitted to the communication device (col.3, line 53-col.4, line 38).

As to claim 3, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the transmitting is in accordance with one of a Bluetooth specification and an Infrared Data Association (IrDA) specification (col.3, line 53-col.4, line 38).

As to claim 4, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the transmitting uses a short-range high-frequency radio signal (col.5, lines 30-42).

As to claim 5, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising: defining multiple regions within which the direction of movement can be detected (col.3, lines 38-52).

As to claim 6, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising: defining a piconet using multiple transceivers (figure 2, col.3, lines 38-56).

As to claim 7, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the communication device is one of a cellular phone, a personal digital assistant, or a portable computer (figure 1, 30).

As to claim 8, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising: accessing a map database (col.9, lines 21-44).

As to claim 9, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising: accessing a pre-plotted direction database (figure 1, 64a).

As to claim 10, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising: accessing an alternate direction database (col.6, line 34-56).

As to claim 13, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 12, wherein the receiving the identification includes receiving a signal from one of a multiple of sensors (20_1-20_n).

As to claim 14, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 12, wherein the receiving the identification includes receiving a signal from a network (col.9, lines 45-55).

As to claim 15, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising: tracking the direction of movement of the communication device relative to the destination (col.3, line 53-col.4, line 38).

As to claim 16, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 15, further comprising: recording tracking information representing the movement of the communication device relative to the destination (col.9, lines 21-44).

As to claim 17, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 15, further comprising: determining whether a movement of the communication device is towards the destination (col.9, lines 21-44).

As to claim 18, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 17, wherein, when the movement is not towards the destination, the method includes providing new directions (col.6, line 34-col.7, line 5).

As to claim 19, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising: receiving information requesting an alternate route (col.6, line 34-col.7, line 5).

As to claim 20, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 19, further comprising: determining an alternate route for the communication device based on a current location (col.6, line 34-col.7, line 5).

As to claim 21, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 19, further comprising: determining an alternate route based upon an intended destination (col.6, line 34-col.7, line 5).

As to claim 22, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 1, further comprising: receiving adaptive route calculation information (col.6, line 34-col.7, line 5).

As to claim 23, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 22, further comprising: determining the alternate route using the adaptive route calculation information so as to account for an amount of people flow towards the destination (col.7, line 54-col.8, line 65).

As to claim 24, Hofmann teaches directional method (figure 1), comprising:

receiving information identifying a direction of movement within the building relative to the current location (col.3, line 38-col.4, line 38).

As to claim 25, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 24, further comprising:

receiving data identifying a direction of movement sent from a fixed communication device (201-20n).

As to claim 26, Hofmann teaches the directional method (figure 1), comprising:

inputting into a communication device a desired destination within a building from a current location within a building (col.3, line 38-col.4, line 38); and

moving from the current location in the identified direction of movement (col.3, line 38-col.4, line 38).

As to claim 27, Hofmann teaches the method of claim 26, further comprising: receiving data identifying a direction of movement sent from a fixed communication device (201).

As to claim 29, Hofmann teaches an apparatus for providing directions (figure 2A), comprising:

a memory;

a program stored in the memory; and

a processor in communication with the memory, and configured to execute the stored program such that the apparatus:

receives information identifying a current location of a communication device having short range wireless

communication capability; and identifies a direction of movement to be communicated to the communication device to direct it towards a destination (col.3, line 53-col.4, line 38).

As to claim 30, the claim is an apparatus claim of claim 2; therefore, the claim is interpreted and rejected as set forth as claim 2.

As to claim 31, the claim is an apparatus claim of claim 3; therefore, the claim is interpreted and rejected as set forth as claim 3.

As to claim 32, the claim is an apparatus claim of claim 6; therefore, the claim is interpreted and rejected as set forth as claim 6.

As to claim 34, the claim is an apparatus claim of claim 4; therefore, the claim is interpreted and rejected as set forth as claim 4.

As to claim 35, the claim is an apparatus claim of claim 7; therefore, the claim is interpreted and rejected as set forth as claim 7.

A system of providing directions, comprising:

means for receiving information concerning an obstruction in a directional route provided to a communication device having short range wireless communication capability (col.7, line 54-col.8, line 64); and

means for determining an alternate direction of movement for the communication device to direct it towards a destination (col.7, line 54-col.8, line 64).

As to claim 36, Hofmann teaches the system of claim 35, further comprising:

means for detecting an obstruction in a directional route provided to a communication device having short range wireless communication capability (col.7, line 54-col.8, line 64)

As system of providing directions, comprising:

means for receiving information concerning an obstruction in a directional route provided to a communication device having short range wireless communication capability (col.7, line 54-col.8, line 64); and

means for determining whether a people flow problem exists (col.7, line 54-col.8, line 64).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 11-12,28, 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hofmann (US 6,418,372).

As to claims 11 and 12, Hofmann teaches the method of claims 10 and 1, wherein accessing the alternate direction database is a result of different desire location

is selected. Hofmann fails to teach accessing the alternate direction database is a result of an obstruction or of a location of one of an emergency event and an obstruction. However, accessing the alternate direction database is a result of different desire location or is a result of an obstruction or of a location of one of an emergency event and an obstruction are obvious which result using the alternate direction database. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of an obstruction or of a location of one of an emergency event and an obstruction into the system of Hofmann in order to enhance system performance of the electronic visitor guidance system.

As to claim 28, Hofmann teaching the method of claim 26 which helping the user the fastest, easiest, nicest, safest, most instructive way to the location (col.6, lines 57-67). Hofmann fails to apply during an emergency toward an exit. However, the teaching of Hofmann apply during the emergency is obvious, because this is the safest way to exit during the emergency. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of an emergency event apply into the system of Hofmann in order to enhance system performance of the electronic visitor guidance system.

As to claim 37, the limitation of the claim is the same limitation of claim 28; therefore, the claim is interpreted and rejected as set forth in the claim 28.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to DANH C LE whose telephone number is 703-306-0542. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, WILLIAM TROST can be reached on 703-308-5318. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Danh C.Le

WILLIAM TROST
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600